INTERIM REPORT

TO THE

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

OF THE

SELECT COMMITTEE

ON

EMERGENCY MEASURES

APRIL 1984

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EMERGENCY MEASURES

INTERIM REPORT TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Introduction

Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1967, the Emergency Measures Act, which may also be cited as the EMO (N.S.) Act, was originally enacted in 1958. At that time it was entitled the Civil Defence Act and one of its main purposes was to create a framework for the taking of precautionary measures to overcome the effects of a war emergency. The Act also provided authority to deal with a civil disaster.

The Emergency Measures Organization of Nova Scotia (hereinafter referred to as "EMO (NS)") continues to operate under the authority of the 1958 statute but today EMO (NS) is most often called upon in peacetime emergency situations. Such emergencies are frequently of a local nature and therefore greater participation by municipal governments is desirable.

Select Committee

The Government of Nova Scotia determined that a review of the Emergency Measures Act and the regulations should be undertaken at this time to assess the adequacy of the present law for dealing with peacetime emergencies.

On April 15, 1982, the House of Assembly passed Resolution 193 which established the Select Committee on Emergency Measures. Mr. Donald G. MacLeod was appointed as the Chairman and the Honourable Greg Kerr, the Honourable Fisher Hudson, Q.C., the Honourable Terence Donahoe, Q.C., Edd Twohig, Donald A. MacLeod, Guy Brown, Edward Lorraine, Jack Hawkins, Joe Casey and Paul MacEwan were named as members. The Speaker is an ex officio member of the Select Committee.

The resolution directs the Select Committee to review the EMO (N.S.) Act and regulations, and the organization, powers and procedures of EMO (NS), and to consider and report to the House of Assembly the observations, opinions and recommendations of the members of the Select Committee respecting the repeal, revision or amendment of any part of

the Act or regulations, and respecting the organization, powers and procedures of EMO (NS).

Emergency Measures Organization (Nova Scotia)

EMO (NS) is responsible for ensuring a reasonable level of readiness for emergencies within the Province. EMO (NS) is responsible to the member of the Executive Council to whom the administration of the Emergency Measures Act and the regulations is assigned.

The organization consists of a total of eleven people. There are five persons comprising the staff of the head office in Halifax. There are four zones in the Province and the County of Halifax is designated as the Headquarters Zone. The remaining staff are located in regional offices at Kentville (Western Zone), Truro (Central Zone) and Sydney (Cape Breton Zone). The head office is responsible for providing overall direction of the organization's activities, including planning, administration and co-ordination of the emergency planning activities of other provincial departments and agencies, and volunteer organizations or volunteer services such as the Red Cross or St. John Ambulance. This office also provides regular contact with Emergency Planning Canada, the agency authorized to co-ordinate emergency planning at the federal level.

The zone offices are responsible for promoting emergency preparedness in the municipalities including emergency planning, ground search and rescue and liaison with regional, federal and provincial agencies.

In support of peace and wartime planning, EMO (NS) carries out a number of interrelated activities such as ground search and rescue, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Auxiliary and radiological defence. A complete list of major projects or programs undertaken by EMO (NS) is attached as Appendix "B".

The budget of EMO (NS) for 1982/83 was $386,700. Ninety per cent of this total was designated for salaries and general administration. The remaining ten per cent was allocated for grants to groups or individuals participating in volunteer programs such as ground search and rescue, and the Auxiliary Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Although EMO (NS) is not a revenue generating agency, its efforts do result in significant direct savings to the Province through the enlistment of volunteer services. For example, the 20 ground search and rescue teams in Nova Scotia conduct, on the average, 52 searches a year. It has been estimated the average minimum cost of a search,

including labour (using minimum wage figures), private vehicles and other volunteer contributions, is about $3,000. The total value of this service organized by EMO (NS) is therefore in excess of $150,000 per year, or over forty per cent of the total budget. EMO (NS) also provides for about 150 auxiliary RCMP officers who regularly render volunteer services in excess of one hundred hours per year for an honorarium of $100. This is valuable service to municipalities which are policed by the RCMP and it is provided at almost no cost to the taxpayer.

Where a municipality appoints an emergency measures co-ordinator, EMO (NS) provides a matching grant of up to $250 per year for that co-ordinator. Over 50 municipalities took advantage of this program last year.

Response to peace and wartime emergency situations can and does involve a broad range of expertise cutting across traditional departmental boundaries and jurisdictional lines.

Depending upon the particular situation, an emergency may require fire, police, ambulance, social services, health, communications, engineering, armed forces and public information services. It is the responsibility of EMO (NS) to ensure that in times of emergencies, these private, municipal, provincial and federal resources are focused efficiently and effectively on the problem in order to secure the maximum protection of lives and property.

In the field of wartime planning, EMO (NS) has the responsibility of working with Emergency Planning Canada. In particular, EMO (NS) and Emergency Planning Canada are responsible for co-ordinating the development of plans to ensure

(a) that governments can continue to function during periods of war or insurrection;

(b) that facilities such as electrical power generating stations and communication centres which are vital to the social and economic well being of the Province are protected; and

(c) that the citizens of the Province are provided with protection from the instruments of war, including nuclear explosions.

When an emergency occurs, society will respond in one way or another. The efficiency and effectiveness of this response, and therefore the number of lives saved and resources protected, will depend on

(a) the state of preparedness to respond; and

(b) the location of that response capability.

History provides overwhelming evidence that response to peace and wartime emergencies, particularly the initial response, can be made most effectively at the local level. Therefore, one of the major thrusts of EMO (NS) centers on encouraging and assisting municipalities to be prepared to deal expeditiously with emergency situations. To do this, EMO (NS) has developed the Municipal Emergency Preparedness Program which consists of four phases.

The first phase is comprised of meetings and seminars with municipal councils to illustrate the importance of peace and wartime emergency preparedness at the local level. If municipalities agree to participate, they generally adopt a model by-law establishing a co-ordinating committee and an emergency measures co-ordinator to oversee the development and implementation of emergency plans.

The second phase involves an analysis of all natural and man-made hazards that pose a threat to the participating community.

The third phase is a planning exercise which results in the preparation of plans to meet each of the identified hazards. These procedural plans identify the relevant responsibilities of the various agencies, such as fire, police, ambulance or transportation, that would be required to participate in a given peace and wartime emergency situation.

The fourth and final phase consists of testing the plans by simulating a series of emergencies. Such testing usually results in revisions to the existing plan.

In the absence of plans, municipalities will not be capable of providing an effective, co-ordinated initial response to an emergency and will have to rely totally upon the Province. This, in turn, will cause a delay in emergency response which will place lives and property in jeopardy. Furthermore, the failure of municipalities to develop a response capability will also significantly reduce the ability of the Province to manage certain emergency situations, particularly in the event of war or insurrection.

To date, 20 out of a total of 66 municipalities have prepared plans to manage peace and wartime emergencies.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The present Emergency Measures Act contains two principal limitations to the development of an improved emergency response.

Firstly, in the event of a disaster, a state of emergency can be declared only by the Governor in Council. The logistics of obtaining such a declaration promote delays in the mobilization of municipal and provincial resources thereby increasing the possibility of loss of life and property. In order to reduce these delays, it is necessary to extend the authority for declaring emergency situations to the Minister responsible for the Emergency Measures Organization or to the mayor or warden of a municipality or municipal council in certain circumstances, and subject to certain controls.

Secondly, municipalities are not required to prepare emergency plans at the present time. About one third of the municipal units have undertaken to do this on a voluntary basis but many others have not. The absence of municipal preparedness for peace and wartime emergencies also increases response time with potentially adverse affects. Furthermore, it reduces the capability of governments to respond to municipal emergencies for which consequences transcend municipalities. An emergency, such as the derailment of chlorine tank cars in a populated municipality, may require the use of facilities or services in a neighbouring municipality. The absence of plans, such as a plan to accommodate displaced or injured persons, will create delays with resultant discomfiture and potential loss of life.

For example, in circumstances where it becomes necessary to move large numbers of people from one area of the Province to another, it will be essential for municipalities concerned to have emergency measures plans in force.

Any new emphasis on municipal participation in emergency measures activities raises the question of cost. Much of the emergency measures planning is now undertaken by volunteers or persons who would be involved in the normal course of their employment. For example, fire chiefs, police chiefs, planners and engineers employed by municipalities have done much of the work preparing emergency measures plans for their municipalities. This approach can be used by municipalities which have not adopted emergency measures plans so that such planning will not involve significant additional expenditures.

Likewise, any emergency measures plan will be implemented by police, fire and other officials acting in the

course of their employment and supported, where necessary, by volunteers. If a response to the emergency will involve substantial expenditure, municipal officials such as the warden and councillors will determine whether the expenditure should be made in the circumstances.

No doubt the municipalities would be pleased to have cost sharing assistance from the Province in such a case. Cost sharing might relate to expenditures for emergency health arrangements, emergency food, clothing and shelter, and transportation of persons. There may also be consideration of cost sharing assistance to individuals in the restoration or replacement of, or repairs to, property used or damaged during the implementation of emergency measures plans.

The extent of cost sharing, if any, by the Province with municipalities will depend on availability of funds. The Select Committee concluded that it would not be able to recommend a formula for cost sharing without knowing what money could be committed for this purpose. However, if there is to be any Provincial assistance available to municipalities in this way, it is essential for municipalities to be aware of the general framework or guidelines to be followed for such cost sharing so that quick decisions can be taken during an emergency with a minimum amount of consultation between municipal and Provincial officials.

The Select Committee therefore recommends:

1. The Minister to whom the administration of the Emergency Measures Act has been assigned, after consulting, if it is practical to do so, with a quorum of the Executive Council or a majority of the members of any committee of the Executive Council appointed for the purpose, and if the Minister is satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist, should be authorized to declare a state of emergency in respect of all or any part of the Province.

2. A municipal council, when satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist in all or any area of the municipality, should be authorized to declare a state of local emergency in respect of the municipality or the affected area within the municipality.

3. If a municipal council is unable to act promptly, the mayor or warden should be authorized to exercise the authority of the municipal council to declare a local emergency after consulting with a majority of the members of the council or a committee of council established to advise on emergency measures matters. The mayor or warden should be guided by the advice of the councillors he or she consults but, because there would be no time to formulate resolutions

or conduct votes, the mayor or warden would have the power to act in whatever manner he or she thinks is in the public interest. The Committee recommends that careful consideration should be given to the question of whether a mayor or warden alone should have the authority to declare a state of local emergency if it is not practical to consult other councillors.

4. A state of local emergency should be superseded by a state of emergency declared by the Minister.

5. The Minister, in the case of a state of emergency, or the municipality, in the case of a state of local emergency, should be authorized to do everything necessary for the protection of property and the health or safety of persons in the affected area.

6. Provision should be made for the termination of a state of emergency and a state of local emergency.

7. Every municipality which has not already done so should be required to establish emergency measures plans within a prescribed time limit. This would require a municipality to enact a municipal emergency by-law, establish a municipal emergency measures organization, appoint a co-ordinator, appoint a committee of members of council to advise in the development of emergency measures plans and actually prepare and approve plans.

8. Legislation should provide for cost sharing between the Province and the municipality in respect of implementation of emergency measures plans. If the formula or guidelines for cost sharing are not set out in legislative form, the policy should be clearly stated at the time legislative amendments are introduced and the Union of Nova Scotia Municipalities should be consulted regarding the details before formulas or guidelines are finalized.

9. The maximum penalty for a violation of the Act should be an adequate deterrence considering the importance of the matters to which the Act applies. The Committee suggests maximum fines of $5,000 for an individual and $10,000 for a corporation.

Proposed Legislation

The Select Committee decided to publish a preliminary report containing draft legislation for the purpose of

inviting public comment. Draft legislation had the benefit of focusing that comment. A copy of the draft legislation which was circulated as part of the preliminary report is attached to this report as Appendix "A".

Copies of the preliminary report were forwarded to municipalities for comment because municipalities will be affected by the proposed legislation. Members of the Select Committee wish to express their appreciation to whose who responded to the preliminary report.

The Select Committee decided that its recommendations should appear as general statements in the text of this interim report and not in the form of a draft Bill. Therefore, Appendix "A" should not be read as having the approval of the Select Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

Donald G. MacLeod

Donald G. MacLeod, M.L.A.
Chairman
Select Committee on
Emergency Measures

April 6, 1984

APPENDIX "A"

Draft Legislation Circulated With Preliminary Report

An Act to Provide for a Prompt and Co-ordinated Response to a State of Emergency

Be it enacted by the Governor and Assembly as follows:

1 This Act may be cited as the Emergency Measures Act.

2 In this Act,

(a) "Director" means the Director of the Emergency Measures Organization;

(b) "emergency" means a present or imminent event in respect of which the Minister or municipality, as the case may be, believes prompt co-ordination of action or regulation of persons or property must be undertaken to protect property or the health, safety or welfare of people in the Province;

(c) "Emergency Measures Organization" means the Emergency Measures Organization of Nova Scotia established under Section 4;

(d) "emergency measures plan" means any plan, program or procedure prepared by the Province or a municipality, as the case may be, that is intended to mitigate the effects of an emergency or disaster and to provide for the safety, health or welfare of the civil population and the protection of property in the event of such an occurrence;

(e) "fire marshal" means the fire marshal appointed pursuant to the Fire Prevention Act;

(f) "Minister" means the member of the Executive Council to whom is assigned the administration of this Act and the regulations;

(g) "municipality" means a city, incorporated town or a municipality of a county or district;

(h) "state of emergency" means a state of emergency declared by the Minister or renewed by him pursuant to this Act;

(i) "state of local emergency" means a state of local emergency declared by a municipality or renewed by it pursuant to this Act.

3 (1) The Minister is responsible for the general supervision and management of this Act.

(2) The Minister shall co-ordinate emergency measures plans within the Province and may delegate powers vested in him by or under this Act.

4 (1) The Emergency Measures Organization of Nova Scotia is hereby established.

(2) The Emergency Measures Organization has and shall exercise and perform such powers and duties as are vested in it by or under this Act and those assigned to it by the Minister.

(3) A Director and other officers, as required, may be appointed in accordance with the Civil Service Act for the administration of the Emergency Measures Organization.

(4) The Director shall advise and assist the Minister on all matters relating to emergencies and emergency measures plans, and perform such other duties and exercise such powers as are imposed or conferred upon him by this Act or the regulations.

5 The Governor in Council may appoint, from among the members of the Executive Council, a committee to advise him on matters relating to emergencies and disasters.

6 (1) The Emergency Measures Organization may appoint such committees as it considers necessary or desirable to advise or assist it, the Minister or the Governor in Council.

(2) A member of a committee appointed under subsection (1) may, if he is not an employee of the Crown or

an agency thereof, be paid such remuneration and expenses as the Governor in Council determines.

7 (1) Subject to the approval of the Governor in Council, the Minister may, on behalf of the Province,

(a) enter into agreements with the Government of Canada or a province, a municipality, or an agent of any of them, in respect of emergency measures plans;

(b) enter into agreements with a board, commission, agency or crown corporation of the Government of Canada, of a province or of a municipality, or an agent of any of them, in respect of emergency measures plans;

(c) enter into agreements with the Government of Canada and the Workers' Compensation Board for the administration and payment of compensation benefits to persons engaged in training or carrying out duties related to a state of emergency or a state of local emergency; and

(d) acquire by purchase or lease real and personal property for the purposes of administering the Emergency Measures Organization.

(2) The Workers' Compensation Board is authorized and empowered to execute and administer an agreement referred to in this Section.

8 The Emergency Measures Organization may, subject to the approval of the Minister,

(a) review and approve, or require modification to Provincial and municipal emergency measures plans;

(b) make surveys and studies to identify and record actual and potential hazards which may cause an emergency;

(c) make surveys and studies of resources and facilities to provide information for the effective preparation of emergency measures plans;

(d) conduct public information programs related to the prevention and mitigation of damage during an emergency;

(e) conduct training and training exercises for the effective implementation of emergency measures plans;

(f) procure food, clothing, medicines, equipment and goods of any nature or kind for the purposes of emergencies; and

(g) authorize or require the implementation of any emergency measures plan.

9 The Minister may

(a) divide the Province into districts and subdistricts for the purpose of this Act;

(b) after consultation with the municipalities concerned, designate a combination of municipalities or parts thereof as a municipality for the purposes of this Act and determine the respective responsibilities of municipalities in the designated area;

(c) require municipalities to prepare emergency measures plans, including mutual aid programs, and to submit them to the Emergency Measures Organization for review for adequacy and integration with the Provincial emergency measures plans;

(d) establish procedures for the prompt and efficient implementation of emergency measures plans; and

(e) require any person to develop emergency measures plans in conjunction with the Emergency Measures Organization or the municipalities to remedy or alleviate any hazard to persons or property that is or that may be created

(i) by a condition that exists or may exist on that person's property,

(ii) by that person's use of property,

(iii) by an operation in which that person is or may be engaged, or

(iv) by a process that the person is or may be utilizing,

except where an enactment of the Province or a municipal by-law provides a procedure for dealing with the hazard.

10 (1) Within one year after the coming into force of this Act, each municipality shall

(a) establish and maintain a municipal emergency by-law;

(b) establish and maintain a municipal emergency measures organization;

(c) appoint a co-ordinator of the municipal emergency measures organization, and prescribe his duties which shall include the preparation and co-ordination of emergency measures plans for the municipality;

(d) appoint a committee consisting of members of its council to advise it on the development of emergency measures plans;

(e) prepare and approve emergency measures plans.

(2) The municipality may

(a) pay the reasonable expenses of members of the committee appointed under clause (d) of subsection (1);

(b) enter into agreements with and make payments to persons and organizations for the provision of services in the development and implementation of emergency measures plans;

(c) enter into an arrangement or agreement with any other municipality respecting a common organization, plan or program; and

(d) appropriate and expend sums approved by it for the purposes of this Section.

11 (1) The Minister may appoint persons trained for police duties as auxiliary police officers for the purpose of this Act.

(2) Auxiliary police officers shall have such powers, duties and responsibilities as the regulations

prescribe and they shall be organized and shall operate in accordance with the regulations.

12 (1) The Minister, after consulting, if it is practical to do so, with a majority of the members of any committee established pursuant to Section 5 or a quorum of the Executive Council, and if he is satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist, may declare a state of emergency in respect of all or any district, subdistrict or area of the Province.

(2) A municipal council may, when satisfied that an emergency exists or may exist in all or any area of that municipality, declare a state of local emergency in respect of that municipality or area thereof.

(3) If a municipal council is unable to act promptly, the mayor or warden may exercise the authority of the municipal council contained in subsection (2) after consulting with a majority of the members of the council's committee to advise on the development of emergency measures plans.

(4) A declaration under this Section shall identify the nature of the emergency and the area in which it exists.

13 When a state of emergency or a state of local emergency has been declared or terminated pursuant to this Act, the Minister or the municipality, as the case may be, shall immediately cause the details of the declaration or termination to be communicated or published by such means as he or it considers the most likely to make the contents of the declaration or termination known to the people of the area affected.

14 Upon a state of emergency being declared in respect to the Province or an area thereof, or upon a state of local emergency being declared in respect to a municipality or an area thereof, the Minister may, during the state of emergency, in respect of the Province or an area thereof, or the municipality may, during the state of local emergency, in respect of such municipality or an area thereof, as the case may be, do everything necessary for the protection of property and the health or safety of persons therein including

(a) cause an emergency measures plan to be implemented;

(b) acquire or utilize or cause the acquisition or utilization of any personal property by confiscation or any means considered necessary;

(c) authorize or require any qualified person to render aid of such type as that person may be qualified to provide;

(d) control or prohibit travel to or from any area or on any road, street or highway;

(e) provide for the maintenance and restoration of essential facilities, the distribution of essential supplies and the maintenance and co-ordination of emergency medical, social and other essential services;

(f) cause the evacuation of persons and the removal of livestock and personal property threatened by an emergency, and make arrangements for the adequate care and protection thereof;

(g) authorize the entry by any person into any building or upon any land without warrant;

(h) cause the demolition or removal of any building, structure, tree or crop where the demolition or removal is necessary or advisable for the purposes of reaching the scene of an emergency, of attempting to forestall its occurrence or of combating its progress;

(i) order the assistance of persons needed to carry out the provisions mentioned in this Section,

and in addition the Minister may authorize or require a municipality to cause an emergency measures plan for the municipality, or any part thereof, to be implemented.

15 Upon declaring a state of local emergency, a municipality

(a) shall immediately forward a copy of the declaration to the Minister, and

(b) may authorize any person or committee to exercise any power vested in it under Section 14.

16 (1) During a state of emergency or a state of local emergency, no person in the Province may charge higher prices for food, clothing, fuel, equipment, medical or other essential supplies or for the use of property, services,

resources or equipment than the fair market value of the same thing immediately before the emergency.

(2) A contract which is contrary to subsection (1) is voidable at the option of the purchaser if the purchaser repudiates the contract within one month after the end of the state of emergency or state of local emergency.

17 During a state of emergency,

(a) the fire marshal is the co-ordinator of all efforts in relation to the suppression and prevention of fires, and every fire brigade, fire department and firefighter in the area in which the state of emergency exists is subject to his direction and control; and

(b) a peace officer designated for this purpose by the Attorney General is the co-ordinator of all efforts in relation to law enforcement, and every police officer and auxiliary police officer in the area in which the state of emergency exists is subject to his direction and control.

18 (1) The Minister may

(a) terminate a state of emergency with respect to an area identified by him in his declaration of a state of emergency when, in his opinion, an emergency no longer exists in such area; and

(b) terminate a state of local emergency with respect to an area identified by a municipality in its declaration of a state of local emergency when, in his opinion, an emergency does not exist in such area.

(2) A municipality may terminate a state of local emergency with respect to an area identified by it in its declaration of a state of local emergency when, in its opinion, an emergency no longer exists in such area.

19 (1) A state of emergency ends fourteen days after the day on which it was declared unless it is renewed or terminated by the Minister.

(2) A state of emergency may be renewed by the Minister with the approval of the Governor in Council.

(3) The provisions of this Act respecting a state of emergency, and the declaration thereof, apply, with the necessary changes, to a renewal of a state of emergency.

20 (1) A state of local emergency ends

(a) when the area identified by the municipality in its declaration of a state of local emergency is included in an area identified by the Minister in his declaration of a state of emergency;

(b) when it is terminated by the Minister or by the municipality;

(c) seven days after the day on which it was declared unless it is renewed in accordance with this Act.

(2) A state of local emergency may be renewed by the municipality with the approval of the Governor in Council.

(3) The provisions of this Act respecting a state of local emergency, or the declaration thereof, apply, with the necessary changes, to a renewal of a state of local emergency.

21 The Minister, a municipality, a committee established under this Act or a member thereof, or any other person

(a) is not liable for any damage arising out of any action taken pursuant to this Act or the regulations; and

(b) is not subject to any proceedings by prohibition, certiorari, mandamus or injunction with respect to any action taken pursuant to this Act or the regulations.

22 Any person in the course of implementing an emergency measures plan pursuant to this Act or the regulations has the right at any time to enter upon any property.

23 Any person who obstructs the Minister, a municipality, a committee established pursuant to this Act or any person in the performance of any action, matter or

thing authorized by this Act or who contravenes or fails to comply

(a) with any provision of this Act or any regulation under this Act, or

(b) with any direction, order or requirement made pursuant to this Act or the regulations,

is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars or to imprisonment of not more than six months or both.

24 Every person who with proper authority is absent from his accustomed employment on duty authorized by the Minister or by the council of a municipality for the purposes of this Act shall, while so absent, for all purposes relative to retention of employment, of seniority rights, and of superannuation benefits, be deemed to have been in his accustomed employment during the period of absence.

25 The Governor in Council may make regulations

(a) respecting emergency planning for the continuity of functions of departments, boards, commissions, corporations and other agencies of the Province;

(b) respecting the vesting of special powers and duties in various departments and agencies of the Province for the purposes of emergency planning and the implementation of emergency measures plans;

(c) respecting the organization, responsibilities, powers, duties and operation of auxiliary police officers and fire auxiliary forces throughout the Province or any part thereof;

(d) respecting authority to be delegated under this Act;

(e) respecting costs incurred in emergency operations;

(f) respecting the sharing of costs incurred by the Province or by a municipality in implementing emergency measures plans;

(g) determining whether or not compensation for anything done or any damage suffered as a result of

action taken pursuant to this Act is payable and, if payable, the circumstances in which, the extent to which, by whom and to whom such compensation is payable and the manner in which and the person by whom the amount of such compensation is to be determined;

(h) respecting any matter or thing that he deems necessary for the administration of this Act.

26 Chapter 87 of the Revised Statutes, 1967, the EMO (N.S.) Act, is repealed.

27 This Act comes into force on and not before such day as the Governor in Council orders and declares by proclamation.

APPENDIX "B"

NOTES ON EMO (NS) PROJECTS OR PROGRAMS

1. Municipal Emergency Preparedness Program
   a. Indoctrination seminar
   b. Hazard analysis
   c. Emergency plans and by-laws
   d. Exercises

2. Emergency Fire Defence
   a. Liaison Nova Scotia Firefighters School
   b. Standard first aid training
   c. Generator loan program
   d. Environmental response program (containment seminars)

3. Emergency Communications
   a. N.S. Integrated Radio network
   b. Nova Scotia Amateur Radio Association network
   c. War emergency net - REGHQ - MEGHQ

4. Ground Search and Rescue
   a. Financial administration - founding, maintenance grants
   b. Organization and training
   c. Assistance to incorporate teams under the Societies Act
   d. Provision of rescue - emergency feeding trailers
   e. Operations - obtaining aircraft, reports, statistics

5. Fallout Protection
   a. Maintenance Nova Scoita Provincial Shelter Plan
   b. Development Regional Community Shelter Plans

6. Department National Defence Assistance
   a. Act as provincial agent for requests for Department of National Defence assistance (except Aid to Civil Power)
   b. Raising provincial undertakings for DND assistance
   c. Administration of DND invoices for assistance given
   d. Wartime plans

7. Auxiliary RCM Police
   a. Financial administration
   b. Contingency plans for peacetime emergencies
   c. Wartime plans

8. Radiological Defence
   a. Maintenance of Nova Scotia Radiological Monitoring Plan
   b. Maintenance of radiac equipment
   c. Maintenance of cadre of trained personnel

9. Line Load Control
   a. Compilation of provincial and municipal lists
   b. Update lists every quarter of the year

10. Continuity of Government
   a. In concert with the Regional Director, Emergency Planning Canada, maintain Warning and Manning Plans and Joint Operations Procedures for REGHQ, RRU and ZEGHQ's
   b. Develop operating procedures for the Joint Operation Centre REGHQ
   c. Develop and maintain departmental emergency plans
   d. Develop and maintain a provincial emergency plan
   e. Maintenance of essential departmental records at REGHQ, ZEGHQ's
   f. Develop and maintain a provincial alert warning system

11. Vital Points
   a. Maintain provincial vital point list
   b. Liaison with RCM Police and provincial departments on vital points

12. Flood Potential
   a. Chairman of committee
   b. Collection, collation and dissemination of flood prediction information
   c. Liaison with municipal flood control committee

13. Casualty Simulation
   a. Preparation, organization and conduct of
      - instructors' course
      - basic course
      - refresher course
   b. Maintain records of casualty simulators
   c. Maintain casualty simulation supplies
   d. Conduct casualty simulation for municipal emergency preparedness exercises

14. Emergency Measures Courses - Federal Study Centre, Arnprior, Ontario
    a. Solicit, document and dispatch candidates for
        i Plans and Operations Peace
        ii Plans and Operations War
        iii Mayor and Elected Municipal Officials Conference
        iv Transportation of Dangerous Goods Emergency Response Seminar
        v Exercise Design/Emergency Operations Course
        vi Radiological Defence Officers' Course (RDOs)
        vii Public Information Officers' Seminar
        viii Community Emergency Planning (Health)
        ix Community Emergency Planning (Social Services)
        x Instructor, Casualty Simulation
        xi Instructor, Special Care Facility
        xii Directors' Conferences: Emergency Measures, Health and Social Services
    b. Ordering and return of training films
    c. Maintain record of all candidates

15. Joint Emergency Planning Program
    The federal Government in consultation and in co-operation with the Provincial Government will undertake or contribute to projects which enhance the national emergency response capability.

16. On Airport Crashes
    a. Liaison and assistance to Transport Canada in developing a Haliax International Airport Emergency Plan
    b. Provide provincial and municipal support required for the plan

17. Off Airport Crashes
    a. Develop with Transport Canada an Off Airport Emergency Plan to meet all contingencies
    b. Co-ordinate with RCM Police, Public Health and Social Services

18. Emergency Public Information
    a. Through Department of Government Services keep the media advised of any emergency conditions
    b. Provide public information on preventive action, e.g. mobile home tie-downs, hurricanes, winter safety driving, etc.

19. Disaster Compensation
    a. Government agent for Federal/Provincial compensation program for disaster assistance
    b. Provide staff and clerical support for program

20. Nova Scotia Provincial Disaster Committee
    a. Chairman
    b. Conduct annual meeting
    c. Operations when required

21. Annual Report Government of Nova Scotia
    a. Preparation and submission

22. Inter-provincial Council on Civil Emergencies
    a. Nova Scotia member
    b. Preparation of studies, papers, etc. for Council

23. 24-hour Standby Service
    a. Air Page provides 24-hour answering service for emergencies

24. Training Courses, Conferences
    a. Municipal indoctrination
    b. Ground search and rescue seminars
    c. Auxiliary RCM Police collective training day
    d. Municipal Emergency Measures Co-ordinators' Conference

25. Waverley Depot
    - Security and maintenance of stores and equipment
    - Advance treatment centre
    - Generators
    - Sandbags
    - Stretchers
    - Emergency feeding unit
    - Radiac equipment
    - Home nursing kits
    - Stockpile pamphlets and wartime literature

POOR

QUALITY

ORIGINAL